



THE STATE JOURNAL.

CHAUNCEY L. KNAPP, EDITOR.

MONTPELIER, AUGUST 23, 1836.

ANTIMASONIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR PRESIDENT,

WM. HENRY HARRISON
Of Ohio.

Appointed by Mr. Jefferson, Governor of the

Territory of Indiana, in 1801.

By Mr. Madison, Commander-in-Chief of the

North Western Army in 1812.

By his fellow citizens in Ohio, a Member

of Congress in 1816.

By the Legislature of Ohio, a Senator of

the United States in 1823—and

By JOHN QUINCY ADAMS, Minister Plenipotentiary to the Republic of Colombia in 1823.

Nominated by Conventions of the People in

Pennsylvania, Ohio, Maryland, New York, Indiana, Illinois, Delaware and Vermont, Connecticut, and by the Legislature of Kentucky.

Sentiments of Gen. Harrison.

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry as an evil, both moral and political."

"In the exercise of the elective franchise the people possess the means of correcting all the evils which may arise in our government, and that it ought to be used for that purpose."

Letter to the Pennsylvania Antimasonic State Committee.

"It (the exercise of the removing and appointing power to suppress freemasonry) could not fail to be the parent of mischiefs infinitely greater than those it is designed to cure."

"Correct disorders that may arise of that character by the power of the people themselves, or by the authority of the state governments, and let the appointments by the President be made upon the good old rules of Jefferson—honesty, capacity and fidelity to the Constitution; and a further requirement which I know he has made—that of their being acceptable to the people for whom they were immediately to act."

Letter to the Kentucky Antimasonic State Committee.

"It is the most difficult thing in the world for me to believe that a people in the possession of their rights as freemen, would ever be willing to surrender them and submit themselves to the will of a master."

"I contend that the strongest of all governments is that which is most free."

"Man does not learn under oppression those noble qualities and feelings which fit him for the enjoyment of liberty."

"To be esteemed eminently great, it is necessary to be eminently good."

Letter to Bolivar.

Our opposition to freemasonry and Executive usurpation springs from the same principles. We cannot, as consistent Antimasons do, any less than resist what we deem unwarranted assumptions of power on the part of the President."

"We act in our opposition to the measures of the Executive strictly as Antimasons. We are only applying doctrines our party have ever advocated, to a new case and carrying them out into practice in relation to a new evil."

E. D. Barber.

I content myself, on this occasion, with saying that I consider myself the honored instrument, selected by the friends of the present Administration, to carry out its principles and policy; and that as well from inclination as from duty, I shall, if honored with the choice of the American people, endeavor to tread generally in the footsteps of President Jackson—happy if I shall be able to perfect the work which he has so gloriously begun."

Martin Van Buren's Letter to the Balt. Con.

FOR VICE PRESIDENT,

FRANCIS GRANGER
Of New York.

ANTIMASONIC ELECTORAL TICKET.

At large: JABEZ PROCTOR, SAMUEL SWIFT.

Dist. No. 1, DAVID CRAWFORD, ZIMRI HOWE.

2, TITUS HUTCHINSON, WM. A. GRISWOLD.

3, EDWARD LAMB.

ANTIMASONIC STATE TICKET.

FOR GOVERNOR,

SILAS H. JENISON.

FOR LT. GOVERNOR,

DAVID M. CAMP.

FOR TREASURER,

AUGUSTINE CLARKE.

SENATORIAL NOMINATIONS.

WASHINGTON COUNTY,

MILTON BROWN and JONATHAN P. MILLER.

ORANGE COUNTY,

WILLIAM HEBARD, THOMAS KEYES, and A. B. W. TENNEY.

WINDSOR COUNTY,

SAMUEL W. PORTER, WILLIAM STEELE, FRANCIS E. PHELPS.

CALEDONIA COUNTY,

SILAS HOUGHTON, and WALTER HARVEY.

ADDISON COUNTY,

HARVEY BELL, EBEN' N. BRIGGS, and JESSE GRANDY.

ESSEX COUNTY,

RICHARDSON GRAVES.

ORLEANS COUNTY,

AUGUSTUS YOUNG.

CHITTENDEN COUNTY,

JOHN N. POMEROY, and HARRY MILLER.

FRANKLIN COUNTY,

ALVAH SABIN, GEORGE GREEN, and

CONGRESSIONAL NOMINATIONS.

FIFTH DISTRICT,

Hon. Henry F. Jones.

SECOND DISTRICT,

Hon. William Stale.

FOURTH DISTRICT,

Hon. Heman Allen.

FIRST DISTRICT,

Hon. Heman Allen.

ADDRESS. TO THE FREEMEN OF THE STATE OF VERMONT.

FELLOW CITIZENS:

The day is at hand when you will be called upon to decide one of the most important questions ever presented to the consideration of freemen. Sixty years have elapsed since this nation sprang into existence, "free and independent;" and at no period, since that time has the momentous question been more forcibly presented to our minds—*Shall that freedom and independence be preserved?*

The decision of this question, fellow-citizens, important as it is to yourselves, is still more so to your country, and to posterity. It will carry with it evidence convincing to the world, that the spirit of republican freedom still predominates, and is destined to find a permanent resting place with the sons of the Green Mountains; or it will tend to hasten the downfall of civil liberty, and to extinguish, forever, the last hope of the patriot, that a pure republic can exist on earth.

In the pending contest are involved, therefore, interests of the highest magnitude to the whole people. To you the issue is made. Disregarding, then, mere party considerations, let us inquire with the candor of freemen the position which principle and patriotism call us to maintain.

Duly appreciating the important consequences which might result from the determination of the political campaign of 1836, both to the state and the nation, the Antimasonic state committee, exercising a discretionary power entrusted to them, resolved to call a convention of the people at a period considerably in advance of the usual time. Upon this convention, in addition to the customary business of nominating candidates for state officers, was devolved the delicate, and highly responsible duty of selecting suitable persons to be presented to the consideration of the people of Vermont, as candidates for the two highest offices in the national government. It was not unknown that a diversity of opinion existed amongst the Antimasons in this, as well as in other states, in regard to the next presidency. Whilst some had indicated a preference for one or another of the candidates then in the field under auspices of different and opposing parties, others waited for the action of a contemplated national convention. A greater portion, however, looked forward to the assembling of our own state convention as being, under all the existing circumstances the most proper tribunal, into whose hands to commit the decision of this important question.

Such, it is believed were the feelings and sentiments of the people in relation not only to the individuals who might be selected as candidates, but also in relation to the manner in which the selection should be made. It was, then, under the influence of views somewhat unsettled, that the freemen met in their respective towns and elected their delegates to the convention; but the great mass of those elected had been long and honorably known to their constituents, and to their fellow citizens generally, as veteran Antimasons, sound practical republicans, honest and judicious men.

Such, fellow citizens, were the auspices, such the responsibilities under which the last Antimasonic state convention assembled at Montpelier. All parts of the state, the remote county of Grand Isle only excepted, were duly and faithfully represented. The delegates came, as heretofore Antimasons have been wont to come, from the midst of the people, with a correct knowledge of their long-cherished principles, and a steadfast determination to maintain them.

In a deliberative body, numbering near two hundred members, assembled under such circumstances, however patriotic or intelligent they might be, perfect unanimity of feeling and action was not to be expected; and when it is considered that little had been done, previously to the meeting of the convention, to concentrate public opinion, it is matter equally of surprise and congratulation, that so much harmony did actually prevail. On reference to the published proceedings it will be perceived that the nominations for Governor, Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer were unanimous; and notwithstanding the embarrassments which attended the nomination of a candidate for President, yet a majority of more than two thirds sanctioned that nomination; while the selection of the candidate for Vice President was made with entire unanimity.

Having completed their nominations, the convention resolved to spread before the freemen, through a committee appointed for that purpose, some of the reasons which operated to produce a result, at once auspicious to our cause, and truly fortunate for the interests of the country; and it is in pursuance of this resolution that we now address you.

It is deemed proper and necessary to recur for a moment to the first principles on which the Antimasonic party was organized. The history of the ill-fated man, whose abduction and murder brought Antimasonry into existence, together with the judicial proceedings which grew out of that transaction, have become familiarly understood, and the repetition of facts now incorporated with the history of the age, is not deemed to be important; but the great and leading principles upon which the Antimasonic party was organized, are important as civil liberty itself, and such as every true republican must ever maintain. The broad ground on which Antimasonry is based, is briefly, but emphatically stated in the call to the first Antimasonic state convention in New York, which was held on the 9th of August, 1828. "The objects of the proposed convention, as therein stated, were, 'to take measures for the destruction of the masonic institution—for sustaining the LIBERTY OF THE PRESS, and asserting the SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS.'"

Coming into existence at a period when a presidential election was immediately pending, and when the great interests connected with that election may well be supposed to have possessed a controlling influence over the action of her leading statesmen and politicians, the Antimasons of New York, in the outset, had to contend not only against freemasonry, but against the influence and efforts of those in authority under the state government, as well as a powerful combination of talented and ambitious men,

who, by taking advantage of the increasing popularity of Gen. Jackson, were resolved to make a desperate effort to carry the state in his favor, and thereby secure to themselves the ascendancy in the government, both of the state and nation. Of itself, freemasonry was powerful. Its votaries hesitated not to declare that it possessed such means of controlling the opinions and actions of men, that even "the world in arms could not put it down." The wealthy, the ambitious, the talented had availed themselves of its hidden mysteries and power, and crowded into the lodge as an impregnable fortress. It was natural for the ambitious and aspiring to seek an alliance with such a combination, rather than espouse a cause, which was said to be sustained only by "the lowest of the common people." The chief, under whose banner the dominant party in New York had taken refuge, was himself a liege masonic dignitary. Under all these disadvantages, however, the Antimasonic party continued to increase and to make inroads into the ranks of other parties. As the light of truth was shed abroad the people of other states enlisted under its banner, till a powerful and highly respectable party was formed in all the Middle, and most of the Eastern states. It is unnecessary to trace the history of this party during the eight years it has existed in our country. Suffice it to say that its first, are its present principles; and while we have had the satisfaction of witnessing the practical triumph of those principles in some of the states, we regret to say that in others, the attempt has been made on the very eve of their triumph, to prostrate those principles entirely, by rendering them subservient to the elevation of men, who have been, from the first, their most determined opponents.

Most gladly would we have passed over in silence this part of our political history; but we feel bound to warn our Antimasonic fellow citizens, that an attempt is even now being made to draw them away from their long-cherished principles, and to enlist them under the banner of a party in all respects adverse to their own—a party, whose acknowledged leaders have signified themselves by their daring attempts to subvert the liberty of the Press—who have proclaimed upon the house-top, that it is patriotism in the citizen in certain cases to "disregard the Laws,"—who claim that their own opinions shall be the measure of freedom for the rest of the community—who are for erecting a oligarchy of their own, and riding rough shod over the people and the people's rights—thus practically adopting for their motto, not "the supremacy of the Laws," but "THE SUPREMACY OF THE MOB!" Yes, fellow citizens, it is to sustain a party with such leaders that you are now called upon to abandon your principles and long tried public servants, and lend your influence and your votes to place men in stations, which you have long since pronounced them unworthy to fill.

The attempt to transfer the Antimasonic party to the support of Mr. Van Buren and his friends, is one of those anomalous events in politics which it is very difficult, and perhaps impossible to explain. What were the motives which operated on the minds of those who engaged in it, must ever be a matter of conjecture, known only to themselves. It is nevertheless true, that some of those Antimasons who had been foremost to denounce Mr. Van Buren as unworthy the confidence of any party, were suddenly brought to view him in a very different light, and are now among the most zealous in recommending him to the confidence and support of the people.

In Vermont, however, the Antimasons have been united to a man in opposition to Mr. Van Buren and his party, till recently. All our presses have held strong language in regard to the misrule of Gen. Jackson, and but one sentiment seemed to prevail among Antimasons in regard to his nominated successor.

We do not deem it necessary to introduce extracts from our newspapers to prove that one year ago they utterly repudiated Mr. Van Buren and his works; but inasmuch as some of them have been very forward in condemning the nominations made by the convention and have repeatedly charged its members with betraying the interests and forsaking the principles of the Antimasonic party, we may be allowed to quote the following extracts from the Middlebury Free Press of April 28, 1835, in which the Editor, writing on the subject of the Presidency, scouts the idea of supporting Mr. Van Buren in the most emphatic terms. Comparing him with Judge White, the Editor said,

"On the score of principle, they stand on the same footing. Judge White it is said is a Mason, and Mr. Van Buren, though not a Mason, has been a STRONG OPPONENT OF ANTIMASONRY."

He then justly considered Judge White and Mr. Van Buren alike obnoxious to the Antimasonic party, and unworthy their support. In relation to the former, however, it seems the editor was mistaken, for it subsequently appeared that Judge White was no mason, but an opposer of masonry. In the same article the editor said,

"Instead of supporting Mr. Van Buren, we have been doing all we could to prevent the arrival of the crisis, which will place the whole North in a situation to choose between him, and a Southern candidate of the same creed. We have struggled, and are now struggling to keep the door open for the GREAT MASS OF THE PEOPLE WHO THINK WITH US, TO UNITE CORDIALLY AGAINST BOTH VAN BUREN AND WHITE."

Such, fellow citizens, were the opinions and feelings of the democratic Antimasons of Vermont in 1835. Such were the views of a great majority of the delegates in your last state convention; and it was for giving effect to those sentiments that your convention has been denounced as having betrayed you to your enemies and bartered away your principles. Ay, the same individual who uttered the above sentiments has gravely sat in judgment and deliberately pronounced us guilty. From that decision, fellow citizens, we confidently appeal to you. We know your attachment to your principles, and we should do you the greatest injustice to doubt that you will maintain them with an inflexibility of purpose not to be shaken. Indeed, after the experience of eight years, in which our party has been unwaveringly true to those principles, it were idle to suppose for a moment, that you could now be induced to abandon them, unless you have become convinced that they are wrong in them-

selves, and that you have all along been deceived or mistaken. Whether it be so, or not, the records of other parties, the testimony of thousands of the wisest and best men in the nation, and your own experience and observation will abundantly enable you to determine.

But your principles cannot effectually triumph, unless your candidates succeed. A minority may assert and maintain them, against all hope of success; but no discreet or sound politician or patriotic citizen will, in selecting candidates to carry out his principles, entirely overlook the prospect of ultimate victory. Whoever regards the great interests of a whole people, and places those interests in one scale, and then attempts to balance them by placing his own particular favorite in the other, will often find that he has fallen short of success. He will sometimes find himself weighed down by a great community, equally patriotic as himself, devoted to the same principles and determined to maintain them, though differing as to the men or means, by which the great end is to be consummated.

It was to sustain the great principles of national policy adopted and cherished by the Antimasons, as well as those no less important ones which constituted them a distinct party, that the national Antimasonic convention of 1832 presented the name of William Wirt as a candidate for the Presidency. High as that gentleman stood in the estimation of his countrymen, brilliant and unspotted as was his fame, and valuable as had been his public services, no one will venture to assert that he would have been selected as the Antimasonic candidate at that time, had he not been a known and uncompromising opponent of the policy of Andrew Jackson's administration. The principles and practices of the dominant party were at that time, deemed highly dangerous by the Antimasons, and they felt it to be their imperative duty to array themselves unitedly against them. No indications have since been given, tending to show that the great body of them do not entertain the same views in relation to the Jackson party that they did in 1832, and certainly no new reason exists, that is known to us, why we should cease to oppose that system of policy.

Believing, therefore, that principles are permanent and immutable, however men may change, the Antimasonic State Convention of Vermont present to their fellow citizens the names of WM. H. HARRISON and FRANCIS GRANGER, as suitable candidates for the offices of President and Vice President of the United States.

It may perhaps be deemed unnecessary to adduce facts or arguments to show the relation which these distinguished citizens sustain to our party and our principles. Such as have had access to correct information must be already satisfied on this head. It is matter of surprise and regret, that a portion of those who have heretofore conducted the Antimasonic press in Vermont, should have deemed it necessary or proper to misrepresent the character, both moral and political, of our candidate for the office of President, and to conceal his sentiments entirely from their readers, or pervert and torture them into something entirely different from their true meaning. How widely different has been the treatment of Gen. Harrison in this respect, from that of Mr. Wirt at the last election! How ready were all our presses, when he had avowed his opinion of our principles and borne testimony to their correctness, although that opinion was hastily formed, and in opposition to the views he had previously entertained and expressed, how ready, we say were our presses not only to disregard his former opinions, but to overlook the circumstance that he had been himself connected, in early life with the masonic institution. Let the same spirit of candid generosity be extended to General Harrison, and his friends are more than satisfied. Of his opinions of the institution of freemasonry, however, and the proper means of effecting its overthrow, we are not left in doubt. They are unequivocally and fearlessly expressed, and are entirely coincident with the views of the Antimasonic party, as repeatedly expressed in the resolutions and addresses of their representative bodies. He is identified with our principles by the whole course of his political life. With him the laws of the land have always been held sacred. In no instance, during his long and eventful public career has he been known to violate a single principle of the Constitution. He is moreover identified with our party by receiving and accepting his first nomination at their hands. The Antimasons of our patriotic sister, Pennsylvania, second to none in their attachment to democratic principles, spontaneously and with great unanimity presented him to the American people as a candidate for the first office in their gift. ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND democratic Antimasons of that state now present an undivided front in his support, forming the van-guard of the mighty phalanx who rally under his banner, resolved to save their Country's Constitution from the iron grasp of the spoilers.

It is said by his enemies, that Gen. Harrison is deficient on the score of civil qualifications; that he is incompetent to the discharge of the duties of the presidential office. Such objections scarcely deserve a passing notice. By what criteria, it may be asked, do his enemies judge of his qualifications? Shall they be determined by his public acts, by his writings, by the length of time he has served his country, and the manner in which he has discharged the diversified duties of the stations to which he has been called? If so, we submit it to you, fellow citizens, whether Gen. Harrison would suffer by a comparison with most of our former Presidents. Had Washington himself more experience in public life? Has Gen. Jackson filled the stations to which he has been called from time to time in the government, with more ability, more integrity or a more scrupulous regard to the constitution and laws of the land and the rights of the people, than has Gen. Harrison? Is it evidence of want of ability that he was elected at an early age to represent the North Western Territory in Congress? that he received from Thomas Jefferson the appointment of Governor of Indiana, the duties of which he discharged for ten years with fidelity? that his own state of Ohio should have repeatedly elected him to represent them in both branches of the National Legislature? that he was commissioned by John Quincy Adams as Minister to the Republic of Colombia? Is his celebrated letter to Bolivar, the Liberator of that Republic, to be exhibited in proof of

his incapacity as a statesman and diplomatist, or want of attachment to the principles of republicanism? If all these are to be taken as evidence of his incompetence, then indeed must we admit that the charge is made good; but if, on the contrary, they are as high testimonials in proof of eminent abilities and unsullied fame as can be summoned in behalf of any American statesman, living or dead, we ask you to weigh them with candor and judge impartially.

Of Mr. Granger, our candidate for Vice President, we need say but little. His early devotion to the principles of Antimasonry precludes all doubt or dispute on that subject. His career in public life has been brief, but brilliant. He was the first gubernatorial candidate ever presented by the Antimasonic party, and though not elected because a majority of the nominal freemen of his state were in bondage to freemasonry and Jacksonism, yet upwards of one hundred and twenty thousand of the free electors of New York bore testimony to the integrity of his character and the purity of his principles, by bestowing on him their suffrages. An unwavering republican of sterling talents, he stands pre-eminent before the American people as a candidate for the second office in the government.

Our candidates for State Officers, presented by the convention, are so well known throughout the state, that they need no encomium from us. They are good men and true, such as you have heretofore delighted to honor. An overwhelming majority of you at the last election, declared your confidence in the gentleman now in nomination for Chief Magistrate. Elected to the second office, he has discharged the duties of the first, thus far, we believe, to your entire satisfaction. He has been your Acting Governor, and is proposed, virtually for a reelection. A practical man, engaged in active business, in the prime of life, he possesses strong claims to your confidence and support. He is opposed by the same unfading candidate, who has opposed most of our Governors for the last twenty years. You will no doubt appreciate his long services in opposition to your cause and principles, and leave him where you have ever found him, in the care of your enemies, some thousands in the rear on the day of election.

For the offices of Lieutenant Governor and Treasurer we present men who have been tried in various stations to which you have heretofore called them, and found faithful. They are well known to most of you, either personally or officially. Their past services may be regarded as an ample assurance that in the event of their election, their official duties will be faithfully discharged.

The candidates nominated by our Convention were adopted by a highly respectable convention of the Whigs; and there is no reason to doubt, from the cordiality and spirit with which the tickets are sustained by their presses, that the honest and patriotic of that class of our fellow citizens will be found true to their principles on the day of trial.

Fellow Citizens! Be firm; be vigilant. When the hour of trial comes, be at your posts as sworn sentinels on the watch tower of Freedom! Go not alone to the battle! Stir up the people betimes! See on your banner inscribed your old motto—"PER SEVERE"—and let the watchword be—"THE LIBERTY OF THE PRESS AND THE SUPREMACY OF THE LAWS!"

MILTON BROWN,
C. L. KNAPP,
Committee of the late State Convention.

A correspondent of the Journal of the 9th inst. over the signature of "Fair Play," proposed certain questions to the Editor of the North Star, professedly for the purpose of obtaining light concerning a contribution reported to have been made at the late Van Buren Convention for the benefit of the North Star. In the Star of the 15th Mr. Eaton says in reply, that there was no fund raised by contribution or otherwise at the Van Buren Convention, to his knowledge, for any purpose whatever. He also avers that he "received no money at Montpelier, except what was made in payment for the Star, already due, or in anticipation."

The Star having thus met the main question of "Fair Play" with an unqualified negative, it is due to our correspondent and to ourselves to state facts upon which the report was predicated. On the evening of the 30th June, a member of the Van Buren Convention applied to a gentleman who was mistaken for a spoils man, soliciting a pecuniary contribution, distinctly intimating, at the same time, that it was for the benefit of brother Eaton. The applicant, on receiving a hint that "he had called at the wrong shop," manifested something of chagrin, and soon took leave. This incident was related to us on the next day by the party applied to, and was the occasion of some merriment in the neighborhood. We suppose our correspondent had heard the same story, and we cannot think it blame-worthy in him to have called upon the Star for "more light." It seems from Mr. Eaton's disavowal that the fund raised, be the same more or less, has not been handed over. Perhaps the collector abandoned the business at once, on meeting with the rebuff alluded to; but Mr. Eaton may be assured that the statement of facts here given is susceptible of proof.

Mr. Eaton intimates that the publication of our correspondent's queries has mantled the cheeks of our political associates in Danville with shame, and that they decidedly disapprove of our course in relation to the North Star and its Editor. Indeed? Our political associates in that vicinity have an odd way of manifesting their displeasure. Since the obnoxious article appeared we have received nine additions to our subscription list in the town of Danville—making our present circulation in that place seventy-one.

We would copy Mr. Eaton's reply entire were it made in tolerable good temper.

FIFTH DISTRICT.

The friends of HENRY F. JONES have only to do their duty to secure his reelection to Congress by a triumphant vote. Our friends at the North assure us that notwithstanding the defection of the North Star, the prospect is more encouraging than it was before the last election. This is easily accounted for. At the last election it is well known that very many of Fletcher's personal friends were induced to cast their votes for him in consequence of the most positive assurances that, if elected, he would go into Congress untrammelled by party pledges. If it were necessary, we might mention the names of several leading members of the whig party who cast a powerful influence in his favor. Gen. Fletcher now comes forward under altogether different circumstances. He is now fully identified with and pledged to support the policy of the Van Buren party. On this subject there is no doubt or disguise. He will be supported now only so far as the freemen are prepared to sanction the corrupt and anti-republican dogmas of the New York school. The farmers of Caledonia county have given too many proofs of their attachment to republicanism to be wheedled into the support of any man who bows in subservience to the Albany money changers. They know that Henry F. Jones has been a practical as well as professed democrat from the beginning. They know that he has been true to them and true the country as a Representative in Congress. They know where to find him through every month in the calendar. At such a time as this, such men are pre-eminently needed in our national councils; and we repeat, if the friends of the constitution, the opposers of gag laws, the genuine democracy do their duty, a signal triumph awaits us on the 6th of September.

FOURTH DISTRICT.

The friends of Harrison and Granger in this district appear to be unanimous in sustaining the nomination of the Hon. HEMAN ALLEN, and the prospect is that he will be re-elected by a handsome majority. Those who have had ample opportunities to know his views respecting secret societies assure us that he is perfectly sound on that score. We shall never forget the noble stand taken by him in favor of the supremacy of the laws when the right of free discussion was invaded by the mobocracy of Burlington. He is a man of sound head and pure heart, regarding the inviolability of individual rights as the only security of public liberty. Let such men be honored.

THIRD DISTRICT.

The Woodstock and Windsor papers inform us that the District Convention at Royalton on Tuesday last, dissolved without making a nomination. Hon. MARTIN FLINT and Hon. HORACE EVERETT were competitors for the nomination. We are surprised to learn that a person now in nomination as a candidate for Elector on the Van Buren and Johnson ticket, was a conspicuous actor in the meeting. What does this mean?

MORE HELP!

We have received the first and second numbers of a new Antimasonic journal at Woodstock, entitled THE CONSTITUTION, and published under the direction of the Windsor County Antimasonic Committee. It sustains the Harrison and Granger tickets throughout.

OUT AT LAST!

The long-suppressed letter of Mr. Van Buren to the Pennsylvania Antimasons, (written in May) has at length been brought to light by the Pittsburgh Gazette. Hear, hear, hear!

Washington, May 19, 1836.

Gentlemen—I have to acknowledge the receipt of your letter, communicating to me a resolution adopted by the "National Antimasonic Convention," recently assembled at Philadelphia, instructing you to ask me whether, if elected President of the United States, I would appoint adhering Masons to office, and have the honor to state, in reply, that I should not, in the event alluded to, feel it to be my duty to inquire whether applicants for office were either adhering Masons or opponents of the masonic institution. Whilst the fact of any such applicant being an adhering Mason would certainly not be regarded by me as constituting a ground of preference, I could not, at the same time, look upon either circumstance as creating a disqualification for office, if the applicant should prove to be, in all other respects, well entitled thereto. I am, gentlemen, very respectfully,

Your obedient servant,

M. VAN BUREN.

To Wm. W. Irwin, Ezekiel Birdseye, Wm. A. Simpson, Thaddeus Stevens, Edward S. Williams, and Charles Ogle, Esquires.

Now read the "sentiments of General Harrison" on the first column of this page, where he speaks out plainly and says,

"I cannot but consider the existence of Masonry an evil, both moral and political."

Neither Mr. Wirt nor General Harrison would use the official power of a President of the United States to abate the evil; but Gen. Harrison in the first place throws the influence of his opinion against masonry. In the next place he boldly declares it to be the right and the duty of the people to correct the evil by the elective franchise and by state legislation. Daniel Webster takes the same ground. This is the true ground. But on the vital point the Dutchman plays non-committal, as usual.